



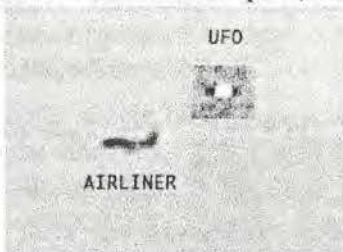
The Canadian Ufologist

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UFO caught on video near Pearson International Airport Toronto

On Thursday, July 17, 1996 at between 8:00-8:30 p.m., we were in a north and west facing apartment on the 17th floor of a high-rise in Toronto. Sue Kovios, looking out of a window, noticed a strange formation in the sky. The other MUFON Ontario people we were with, Tom & Lise Theofanous, along with Errol Bruce-Knapp, looked and said it was just a 'vapour trail'. Sue continued to watch as it moved very slowly across the sky. When she mentioned just how slowly it was moving, the others took notice and we watched it for about 40 minutes.



It was a bright, white object, slanted at a 45 degree angle. It was too high to be a blimp and, compared to the planes that approach the airport, was moving too slowly to be a conventional craft. There were no flashing lights and no 'con' trail.

When it stopped almost directly west of us and behind the landing approach to Toronto International, with landing planes passing between us and it, and with Errol shooting video, there was a bright, white, light from it, shining in our direction. It maintained its position as the crescent moon moved from above and to the west, around it, and set.

Eventually, the light went out and as the sun set, we could still see it as a dark object against the pink sky. We lost sight of it as the twilight disappeared. It was not a star or planet, since when it was first observed it was moving in a counter-clockwise direction, nor did it have the profile of any known helicopter.

Apparently, there were no radar anomalies reported by air-traffic radar

CN train crew encounter UFO in Northern Ontario

From a report by Todd Fraser

At about 2 a.m. on Friday, November 29, 1996, a northbound Canadian National (CN) freight train encountered a UFO similar to the one seen in Sudbury, Ontario the previous week. The train had left the railway yard in Barrie, near Toronto, earlier that day, bound for Capreol, a mining town just north of Sudbury.

The train had a two-man crew consisting of an engineer and a conductor and moved along the lonely CN track through bush and forest at a leisurely 20 to 30 miles per hour. As the train approached Ardbeg (population 75), which is located 20 miles (32 kilometres) north of Lake Huron's Parry Sound, the two men "saw an orange and green light come down from the sky."

The men "first saw the light through the right (engineer's) window (of the locomotive)" and "thought it was going to crash".

The UFO then hovered 600 yards (540 meters) from the CN train at 45 degrees above the tree line. They described the UFO as "being the size of a street light at 600 yards". Minutes later, the object "flew off to the west", apparently heading for Lake Huron.

Michel Deschamps, Section Director for Sudbury & Todd Fraser are investigating this case.

IN THIS ISSUE.....

UFOLOGICAL PROTOCOL? Hugh Cochrane	3
NOTES ON THE ISSUE OF FICTION AND TRUTH Budd Hopkins	8
HOW TO HANDLE THE MEDIA Articles by Joe Lewels & Mike Woods	7
FROM FOLEY'S LIBRARY... FLYING SAUCERS AND THE U.S. AIR FORCE	14



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FROM THE EDITORS.....

We'd like, on behalf of the membership of MUFON Ontario, to warmly thank Victor Lourenco for establishing and editing *THE CANADIAN UFOLOGIST* in its first three years of publication. Producing a regular newsletter on top of being a family man, a key-figure at one of the largest movie-processing houses in North America, and developing his own web-site has been an on-going challenge. Victor has served MUFON ONTARIO well as editor but has decided to relinquish the reins. It's a tribute to Victor that two of us are now handling the 'chores' here. Thanks Victor! For Portuguese speaking readers Victor's 'UFOVNI' Web Site can be found at:



UFOVNI

<http://www.interlog.com/~lourenco/ufovni.html>

As this is the last issue of 1996, we thought that we'd include images from the past year's MUFON Ontario activities. You'll find pictures in this issue of one of the year's most memorable experiences for your Editors-- our trip, along with Tom and Lise Theofanous and Peter Avranitis to the *CSICOP* convention at the Amherst Campus of New York's State University, near Buffalo.

We were highly amused to note that *CSICOP* had organisational problems as far as the conference was concerned, that attendees looked and sound much the same as attendees at any other conference and that the speakers were zealously dogmatic in their pronouncements on many topics and seemed to have done little, if any, 'scientific' research of any UFO phenomena.

Our apologies for the extreme tardiness of this issue of the *Ufologist* - we promise to try and be on time...we promise to try and be on time...we promise to try and be on time...we promise to try

MUFON Ontario General Meetings
 are held on the last Wednesday of each month at
The Unitarian Church
175 St. Clair Avenue West, Toronto
starting at 7:30 pm

Ufological Protocol?

by

Hugh F Cochrane

In his call for a return to rationality (*TCU* vol. 3.3) *MUFON Journal* Editor Dennis Stacy laid to waste the huge tapestry that 50 years of ufology has constructed, then compounded the exercise by denouncing the most cherished ufological belief, that governments know all about UFOs and won't tell us. While his wake-up call may have been a needed attempt to rationalize what has become the accepted free-wheeling approach to the UFO subject, more to the point was John Koopmans' letter (*TCU*, vol. 3.3) calling for a legitimate benchmark event or "Mission Statement" that would clearly define the ufological protocol.

This seems timely since the *UFO Survey* (also reported in *TCU*, vol. 3.3) concludes with the summary statement, "Popular opinion to the contrary, there is yet to be any incontrovertible evidence that some UFO cases involve extraterrestrial contact." It also states, "Although most reported UFOs are simply lights in the night sky, a significant number are objects with definite shapes observed within the witnesses' frame of reference."

While this survey was made on the basis of the data in the reports on file, the point was made in the earlier survey report that the level and quality of UFO report investigation varies because there are NO explicit standards for ufologists.

This is all quite interesting since the first paragraph in the Introduction to the 4th edition of the *MUFON Field Investigator's Manual* quotes Dr. Allen Hynek as saying the term UFO should only apply to flying objects which "remain unidentified after close scrutiny of all available evidence by persons technically capable of making a common sense identification, if one is possible." (emphasis mine)

What seems lacking here is that any common sense identification must also be proven without a doubt. Common sense solutions also require proof.

The Manual also takes a different approach in regard to extraterrestrials and conspiracies. On page 82 it provides instructions for dealing with crashed UFOs and the physical remains of Alien Entities, then gives instructions on how to go about setting up your own conspiracy by not alerting local authorities about the crash, but by calling in the media and

qualified scientists. Then you are instructed to hide the documentation to prevent authorities from impounding it.

By the time we reach page 85, we find that Form 5 of the Sighting Questionnaire has spaces for listing the psychic abilities of the witness and whether their abilities have been tested. The inclusion of this material is then said to be because (page 106) "There are some who believe that psychic and some UFO phenomena are the same thing or that they overlap."

Like it or not, most ufologists are aware that just about anything can be ascribed to UFOs and all of the above items are still generally accepted as part of the UFO enigma and that includes conspiracy theories.

As it stands, for almost fifty years reports of "Lights in the sky" have been investigated and scrutinized and a residue (estimated in the survey to be about one in ten) remains unidentified. Yet no consensus has emerged as to what these remaining UFOs actually represent. To use Koopmans' terminology, we still have no well defined benchmark event.

This should come as no surprise. In the majority of cases these "lights in the night sky" are usually short-lived transient events which are long-gone before the investigator is even notified. Therefore the major evidence in the report is subjective and the reliability of the witness takes on more

importance than the event itself.

However, if the witnesses also reports that the object approached them or seemed to have landed nearby, and unusual material effects are found near the area, these unusual effects may add support to the claims of the witness and the credibility of the sighting report is enhanced.

But let's say this material evidence includes burned grass or shrubs, possibly in a circular area, and the soil inside that area and the vegetation is unnaturally altered, possibly lacking certain minerals, and unnatural growth in that area persists for time. If there is no common sense explanation to prove otherwise, does this necessarily mean the light and the material effects were caused by a glowing "alien craft" that landed and affected the surrounding materials?

Unfortunately, while hundreds of bizarre and apparently material objects have been seen close to, or sitting on, the ground, there is rarely any conclusive proof that these objects were in any way related to alien activities. Also, when a bright light-emitting source hovers in the air, makes extremely rapid moves and sharp right angle turns, where is



HUGH F. COCHRANE

the proof that the light has to be a brilliant alien craft with the capacity to suspend mass, gravity and inertia?

While light-emitting and even dark-body aerial objects have turned up all too often at crop circles and animal mutilation sites, their role in these events still lacks a proven explanation. So if the lights and material effects are not evidence of alien activity, then is the light the cause of the material effects or a by-product of those material effects? What does the material evidence represent?

These seem to be the important questions being posed by UFOs, but the answers seem to be well hidden. Yet if we are going to be rational, then we need to admit there are some known scientific methods for producing radiations that come close to altering some materials in ways similar to that found at UFO landing sites. All of these methods require large amounts of energy to produce the effects. What is not known, however, is the means by which the energy producing these radiations could be packaged and made compact, mobile and self-sustaining while operating freely in the atmosphere.

This is one of the reasons why Ball Lightning has never been fully explained and remains an enigma. While it has been used to explain away some lights in the sky, it fails to meet the requirements of those UFOs ten or more feet across which seem to switch off and reappear, and the electrical nature of ball lightning excludes it from explaining twenty-foot saucer shapes that emerge at high speed from bodies of water.

At best, ball lightning has some similarity to the common variety of light-emitting UFOs that give off light. But they are not similar to those UFOs that can expend enormous amounts of light energy over long periods. Nor are they in the class of those UFOs with a metallic appearance; those that appear to be able to absorb ambient light; or those dark-body objects that make whuffing helicopter sounds or the huge triangular masses which have been seen by thousands as they travel over highly populated areas. All of these come under the heading of UFOs but in no way can be classed as ball lightning.

Equally dubious are the "Earth Lights," the seismically generated visible anomalies which some have also proposed as the cause of UFOs. While these can also be a source of compact, luminous anomalies that can become airborne, their small size and low light output fails to even approach that of the reported UFOs. And, like the famous "Swamp Gas," these compact luminous manifestations never rise more than a foot or so above the earth. If they do, they seem to manifest as a tenuous glow, high in a wide area of the sky.

What makes the "Earth Lights" proposals more interesting is Persinger's theories that these visible manifestations may also be accompanied by brain invading radiations capable of inducing hallucinations in some individuals. He also cautions investigators to be aware of possible residual radiations still active at the event site which may have cumulative effects on the investigator's personality.

There's no record of any survey being made to determine how many investigators got a divorce or separation due to personality changes from exposure to these residual radiations. But the way some ufologists allow UFOs to totally dominate their lives is enough to drive a mother-in-law out of the house.

Even so, while there may be earth radiations capable of interacting with the human brain (e.g.: the earth's magnetic field,) or evidence that some UFOs have the capacity to invade the wavelengths used by the human mind, Persinger's brain affecting radiations have not been shown to be capable of acting selectively at a distance. If it had been proven, then it would probably have been developed as an anti-crowd weapon for controlling rioters, causing them to hallucinate, become disoriented and go home.

However, none of this eliminates the earth as a possible source for the energy powering these anomalous lights. While the actual source is still unknown, sufficient evidence has been collected to show that energies radiated at event sites includes those in the infrasonic, ultrasonic and ultraviolet wavelengths as well as others which are little understood or even recognized in scientific literature. The latter includes those capable of temporarily or permanently altering gravity, matter and time.

Therefore, being rational still means asking ourselves whether these light-emitting, silvery or light-absorbing unidentified objects are actually manufactured constructs from another planet, or if they are the visible containment for an unknown natural energy phenomenon; something whose nature creates a visible interface in the atmosphere similar to a silvery air bubble rising up through water?

As mentioned above, a body of evidence already exists in UFO files showing that, during some UFO events, the structure and composition of material matter can be dramatically altered. Is it not then possible that the energy creating the UFO does so by affecting elements in the atmosphere within its perimeter of radiations and thereby creates the visible manifestations we call UFOs? If that's the case, then it might simply alter atmospheric elements, causing them to emit light, as it moves at high speeds and is not subject to drag or air displacement problems.

Applying this approach to the crop circle enigma, we might ask if this same capacity is being applied to the affected crops to temporarily alter their molecular structures while the plant stalks are permanently bent without braking? Or is it possible that this same energy invading an animal's carcass extracts the iron from the blood, leaving behind a clear unrecognized fluid and similarly extracting certain other minerals from the animals organs and turning them into a mush?

Asking these questions isn't anymore irrational than spending the night watching for test flights of captured alien flying saucers over Area 51, or trying to catch cow mutilating devil cultists in black helicopters during a full moon. Instead it places the emphasis on the need to examine the possibility that many UFOs may represent an energy event not yet explored by science.

So why not explore this point of view and allow that some of the reported lights in the sky may be evidence of some unsuspected natural energy event that might lead to the development of a new resource and technology? This would not require trashing the whole of the alien hypothesis which, under the strict analysis of our own leading investigators, has already been assigned a low rating. But it might clear the way for scientists willing to expend time and effort on a subject that might turn out to be an unexplored energy phenomenon, not one that would make them appear foolish in the eyes of their peers.

But if you're going to bring in a scientist, be aware that his paradigm may be based on quantum theory. And quantum physics makes no room for common sense in the new view of reality, which is now believed to be composed of 99.999 percent nothingness. In quantum theory, reality as we know it is simply the result of the way our sensory systems have learned to interpret the by-products of information energy being carried on a fourth dimensional field.

If you find a problem with that view of reality, consider the linear information being carried on EM fields to your TV screen to cause chemicals to temporarily emit light which you and millions of others perceived as the "live OJ chase" scenes. So what about the reported alien statement, "We come from a planet which you do not see because of the one which you do see." Then ask yourself if somebody has found a way to inject their information into our fourth dimensional field.

Those less keen on opening a new category for something resembling a natural energy phenomena would do well to examine Dr. Hynek's stated belief that the solution to the UFO mystery might only be found in exploring other

dimensions beyond our perceived reality. He also believed a rich reward awaited the solution to the UFO mystery.

If those rewards include an understanding of the means for altering matter, gravity and time, the major components in our reality, then solving the UFO enigma may provide us with undreamed of possibilities through the exploitation of an entirely new resource.

Finally, its obvious that after five decades of effort, the UFOs are still unidentified objects in need of a clear definition. We may have jumped the gun by assigning all UFOs to aliens from another planet before making certain what the UFOs actually represented.

If that's the case, then we have only ourselves to blame for the wild speculation that has become all too common in ufology and reduced many UFO organizations to the status of a fan clubs where visits to Area 51, T-shirts and flying saucer photos and paintings are on the same level as ritual visits to Elvis' grave and the nearby souvenir stands.

The fact is; Something's out there and its bloody well time we had some answers.



Phil Klass and Tom Theofanous discuss 'Scientific Investigation' at the '96 CSICOP Convention

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Notes on the issue of Fiction And Truth

by
Budd Hopkins

Eventually, every UFO researcher learns that certain details in abduction narratives can be so bizarre that conventional reality is left in shreds.

A woman, floated through her bedroom wall, finds herself after the abduction in the woods, a mile from home, in her nightgown, shoeless and thoroughly chilled. When she finally stumbles back to her house she is, naturally, locked out. Luckily, she finds some house keys in the glove compartment of her car, and manages, around dawn, to open the double-turn locks and get back inside. An Ohio woman, abducted in her nightgown, is returned wearing a tee-shirt bearing the logo of a Japanese university.

Another woman, abducted while driving her car, finds herself afterwards back in a car, but not her own. The automobile she is in is moving, and in the next lane is a puzzled-looking gentleman driving her car! She is instantly re-abducted, as is the other man, and they are placed back in the proper cars.

I could recite such details endlessly, but it's not really necessary to make the point. If an extensively-researched UFO case lacks any odd details - if its truth is not a lot stranger than fiction, I might find myself becoming a bit suspicious of the case or its investigator.

Recently, the film *Sleepers* was reviewed by Terrence Rafferty in *The New Yorker*. The movie is based upon what is purportedly a true story, but it has subsequently been widely attacked as fiction, not fact. Without going into the complexity of its implausibly symmetrical, polished and satisfying plot, I would like to quote Rafferty:

"The implausibility of the story isn't what makes it dubious, either: most of us have no trouble believing that truth is stranger than fiction, and the events that [the screenwriter] relates aren't inherently more implausible than those of, say, 'Lorenzo's Oil', 'Europa, Europa', 'Apollo 13', or 'Schindler's List'. The problem with Sleepers - book and movie - is that this 'true' story is exactly as strange as fiction, and in exactly the same way..."

Essentially, the idea that truth is stranger than fiction says very little about 'truth' and quite a lot about 'fiction'. It's a simple aesthetic judgement - an acknowledgment that invented narratives rarely do justice to the complexity and variety of experience.

One rather naive young man recently wrote to me about his feelings about the bizarre details I recounted in *Witnessed*, my book about the Brooklyn Bridge abductions. Apparently misled by a years-old scurrilous (and now discredited) attack on the book, he regarded the extraordinary complexity and variety of experience in *Witnessed* as signs of hand-crafted fiction rather than as signs of the bizarre nature of the UFO phenomenon. I explained to him that like UFO reports, even conventional, "real world" truth can sometimes sound "crazy," with all kinds of loose ends and preposterous details.

But fiction, to be effective, should be composed so as to avoid the distractions of irrelevant details, grotesque non sequiturs and the blind alleys of real life. As the playwright said, if a pistol is shown in the first act it must be fired by the end of the play. In real life, pistols appear and disappear without ever having been fired. Fiction must smoothly persuade and satisfy us, whereas real life - and certainly UFO abduction accounts - are rarely neat, predictable, or free of inexplicable dead ends.



Budd Hopkins

This young man recalled the admittedly bizarre detail in *Witnessed* of the third man's having been placed back on the roof of his car after the abduction. He called this detail "preposterous," "smelling like a hoax". However, after twenty years of investigation into reported alien behavior, including their odd 'mistakes' and frequent grotesqueries, I find this "preposterous" detail to have precisely the ring of truth. Check with any experienced abduction researcher and he/she will unhesitatingly agree.

But equally important, this detail is also so preposterous that no fiction writer would have invented it, let alone dared to use it - unless, of course, he wanted to lose his audience and invite skepticism from those unfamiliar with the vagaries of alien behavior.

In a second, similar example this young man quoted Janet Kimball as saying that when her car lights went out and the engine died on the Brooklyn Bridge while the abduction scene unfolded nearby, passengers from other stalled cars were "running around....with their hands on their heads, screaming from horror and disbelief." For me, having

listened to the accounts of hundreds of frightened abductees, Janet's remark has the familiar sound of panicky, shocked hyperbole. Overstatement is more a sign of actual, traumatized experience than a quality one finds in well-crafted fiction designed by a professional to smoothly carry his readers along with him.

John Velez, abductee-activist, has designed and maintains an award winning Web Site on Budd Hopkins' behalf. Velez has been 'wired' for less than a year and learned HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language, the web page creation language) in less than six-months. His site has a quite astounding amount of information on it, including photographs of startlingly similar body marks and scars from people around the world and various types of craft. It is well worth a visit. - Errol Bruce-Knapp

It's anyone's right, of course, to reject any case - the Walton case, Kathie Davis, Betty Andreasson, Linda Cortile, Betty and Barney Hill - because the details, hypnotic regressions, images, letters, eye-



<http://www.spacelab.net/~jvif/bhbp.html>

witness testimony, etc., seem preposterous to one's sense of the possible. Many details in all of the above classic cases do sound preposterous: Andreasson's phoenix, rising from the ashes, Walton's airlocks and UFO hangar, and so on. In fact, each of these cases seem far stranger than fiction. Far stranger.

But for the experienced UFO abduction investigator, these bizarre details are the mark of truth - which is often truly irregular and irrational - rather than signs of fiction. Fiction-writers must smooth out their prose in order to convince, eliminating whatever awkward details might get in the way of creating belief in the reader. Signs of the unique "craziness" of alien behavior and the irrational behavior of traumatized witnesses should rightfully regarded as evidence for, rather than against, the authenticity of an abduction account. If truth is rougher and stranger than fiction, good fiction is neater and - perversely - more easily believed.



Handling the News Media: What MUFON Members Need to Know

by
Joe Lewels, Ph.D.

Originally published in Mutual UFO Network UFO Journal, Number 337, May 1996.

Anyone who takes the UFO mystery seriously has, at one time or another, been frustrated by the news media's often sophomoric and uninformed coverage of the subject. As a former journalist and journalism professor, I have often winced with embarrassment at the antics of broadcast anchormen who somehow feel obliged to end every UFO story with a snide comment or a dumb joke. It is as if by doing so, they can distance themselves from the subject matter and demonstrate to the audience how objective, credible and professional they are. Such comments and raised eyebrows, I have noticed, do not explain to the viewers why the TV station chose in the first place to air the story.

They are left to wonder why, if the story was so ridiculous, they bothered to cover it at all.

The reason, of course, is the ratings. TV stations and newspapers are, first and foremost, businesses, and it is this fact that accounts for much of their content. Editors and news directors are well aware of the public's seemingly unquenchable thirst for UFO information, and even if they themselves are ignorant of the subject, they understand one thing quite well: UFOs sell newspapers and boost ratings. MUFON members, who from time to time may find themselves dealing with the press must be constantly aware of this truth, for it can either be the cause of great consternation or it can provide much-needed publicity opportunities.

Three cases of media contact during the last year serve to illustrate the problem. Not long ago, the State Section Director in El Paso, Texas, Dr. Roberta Fennig, was contacted by a television reporter who was anxious to get an interview for a story. "We're doing a three-part series on UFOs and I need to see you right away," he said. He was working on a short deadline and asked for a meeting that same day. Dr. Fennig contacted me and we agreed to meet with the reporter on the condition that the meeting be "off the

record." Since we did not know the reporter, we felt a need to act cautiously. We needed to know what the program would cover and how it would be approached. To determine this, we asked a few questions:

"Why are you interested in doing a series on UFOs?" we asked. "My news director assigned me the story," he responded.

"Is your news director interested in UFOs?"

"I don't think so."

"Then why do the story? Has something happened to stir up interest in the subject?" we queried.

"I don't think so."

"Well, why do a series at this time," we probed. "It has to do with the ratings," he confessed. "Next week is sweeps week." (The week in which audience sizes are measured to determine how much a station can charge for advertising is called 'sweeps week'.)

"OK, what do you know about UFOs?"

"Not much," he replied honestly.

"Have you read any books on the subject?"

"No."

"Are you aware that your network (CBS) devoted an hour of serious discussion to the subject on the '48 Hours' program?" we inquired.

"Uh, no, I didn't see that."

"How much air time will your station devote to this three-part series?"

"Each segment is going to be about 2 to 3 minutes."

It quickly became obvious that 1) the reporter was totally ignorant of the subject; 2) neither he nor anyone at his station had any serious interest in the subject; 3) the only purpose of the report was to hype the nightly news to gain higher ratings; and 4) that the station was going to rush to throw together something without much research or concern for the seriousness of the subject. In the end, we opted not to participate, although we realized we were passing up an

opportunity to bring in new members and to publicize our hotline number. We had good reason to be concerned that any comments we might make could be taken out of context for the purpose of providing the station with a 20-second 'sound bite' to be used to hype their evening news show.

Dr. Fennig, whose experience at dealing with the media is limited, was amazed by the lack of professionalism demonstrated by the reporter. "I thought he would have at least done a little research on the subject before asking for an interview," she commented. This example should serve as a lesson for MUFON spokespersons who will find that the job of educating reporters is never ending. They cannot assume that journalists know anything about the volumes of evidence pertaining to the reality of UFOs or that they have even heard the names of persons like Dr. John Mack, Budd Hopkins, Dr. J. Allen Hynek or other well-known researchers.

Walt Andrus, International Director of MUFON, recently received a call from a reporter from a newspaper in Pensacola, Florida who wanted an interview and information on the Gulf Breeze case. "He knew absolutely nothing about the events of Gulf Breeze," says Walt, "even though Pensacola is just a few miles across the bay. He didn't even know who Ed Walters was. I asked him how long he had worked in Pensacola and he said five years. I told him the Gulf Breeze case was at least eight years-old."

On another occasion, a reporter for the *El Paso Herald Post* approached me for help in arranging an interview with an abductee. She wanted to do a feature story to accompany the story she was doing on John Carpenter's lecture on the abduction phenomenon at the University of Texas at El Paso. In the past, she had done an excellent job on a front page story concerning a lecture by speaker Robert Dean. She had even called him long distance for an interview. Since I had confidence in her, I assisted her in setting up an interview with a local woman who had a lifetime of UFO experiences. The interview resulted in a large, front page article which was no doubt responsible for the large crowd that attended Carpenter's presentation. It was a fair, in-depth and serious effort to convey the terror, trauma and honest confusion experienced by an otherwise intelligent, well-adjusted and productive individual.

The difference between these two cases of media contact serves as a good lesson for MUFON members who may not have experience in dealing with the press.

Here are a few suggestions about how to handle the media and to get better publicity:

1) Members should be taught to handle unsolicited media contact properly. One person in the chapter, preferably the State Section Director or another experienced individual, should be designated as the spokesperson. All requests for information or interviews should be directed to him or her.

2) The spokesperson should seek out reporters who are interested in and knowledgeable about the subject and work with them by being their sources of information. Cultivate relationships with those who can be trusted to do a fair job.

3) Media contact is optional and should be on your own terms. You are not obligated to speak to a reporter and you should not do so if you are uncomfortable with the format or with the individual. Be prepared to be badgered for a statement. Reporters know that if they can keep you on the phone or engaged in conversation for more than a minute or so, chances are you will end up 'spilling your guts'. Learn to say "no comment," or "I can't be a source for you on this story," then hang up! Remember that anything you say to a reporter is quotable unless you received a pledge of anonymity before you made the statement. For that reason, many reporters will attempt to strike up a casual conversation, without telling you that you are being interviewed. As disagreeable as it may seem, it is in your best interest to consider every news person as an adversary, for he is capable of making you look extremely foolish.

4) Before saying anything quotable, first find out what the nature of the story is and what the reporter's views are. Ask for a face to face, off the record meeting to get acquainted. Make it clear what comments are "off the record" and which are for attribution. Tape-record the interview as a safeguard.

5) Do not assume the reporter knows anything about the subject or has done any research. Find out what books he has read and who else he is going to interview. Do not assume that the reporter will be objective, fair or sympathetic. Remember, reporters use people to get a story that will sell newspapers or get ratings. Their own interests come first, not telling the truth.

6) When dealing with TV stations, find out how much air time they plan to devote to the story. Realize that even though they interview you for 20 minutes, they may only use a 10- or 20- second film clip of the most sensational statements you make. It will be totally out of context and could make you look foolish.

7) Learn to exercise caution with your choice of words and think carefully before you say anything on the air or for attribution.

Always opt for the most conservative choice of words and qualify your statements. For example, investigators should use the term 'UFO' or 'object' rather than 'spaceship'. Remember, you can't prove it was a spaceship. Use the words, 'apparent' or 'potential' when describing an abduction or alien encounter. Be cautious about stating as fact those things that cannot be proven, such as 'the government is testing flying saucers', or 'aliens are from Zeta Reticuli' or 'alien bodies were recovered at Roswell'.

8) If your meetings are open to the public, it is a good idea to ask if there are any reporters or media representatives in the audience. If so, you may wish to ask for a promise that the meeting be 'off the record' or you may wish to ask the person to leave. Having a reporter present at a meeting may seriously interfere with a free and open discussion of important issues. Members should not have to worry about being quoted in the newspaper for statements made at meetings.

9) If your chapter is planning to have a guest lecturer who doesn't mind the publicity, arrange for the lecture to occur during 'sweeps week'.

Contact your local stations to find out when that week falls and offer to help the news director produce a segment on UFOs, centered around your speaker.

10) For best results, hand-carry well-written news releases to those reporters and editors you know will do a good job. If your chapter produces a newsletter, send free copies to all the media and to favored reporters.



**To report a sighting in Ontario or for
UFO Information call:**

**MUFON ONTARIO
416-249-0933**

How To Really Handle The Media

by
Michael J. Woods

Mike Woods has worked for 15 years in the news business. He started in radio, working as a news writer at CHUM AM & FM, and lead reporter at CKWW radio. He was editor and managing editor of 'Business and Finance Magazine'. For the last five years he has been with CITY-TV in Toronto, for the last three years as a news writer for CITY-TV's 'Breakfast Television'. He also conducts UFO research and lectures on UFOs and the media.

Anyone who takes the UFO mystery seriously, and who is currently working in major market media has encountered the 'UFO interview' - the sincere, believer who states with utter conviction, *"The aliens control underground bases near Dulce, Montana under a secret agreement with the government."*

Could be, but proof....even just a receipt from the local Domino's for a large double cheese, double mutilated cow parts pizza delivered to an empty field, remains non-existent.

An article in the May 96 MUFON UFO Journal, titled 'Handling the News Media: What MUFON Members Need to Know', was at best a re-hashing of tired second-hand horror stories and stereo-types, with at least one sweeping but wrongful generalization and two statements that push the threshold of slander/libel.

Let's start from the beginning..... The author, a self-proclaimed former journalist/journalism professor provides no background on himself.

"As a former journalist and journalism professor, I have often winced with embarrassment at the antics of broadcast anchormen who somehow feel obliged to end every UFO story with a snide comment or a dumb joke."

I've viewed tapes from all over Canada and the U.S. dealing specifically with local news coverage of UFO sightings. Since the mid 80's I can't recall half a dozen stories of local sightings, usually highlighting a viewers amateur videotape, that ended with any "raised eyebrows." And if footage of an unidentified object seen locally isn't explanation enough of why it was shown on the news, I suggest the journalism professor return to class, day one,

under What is news and why do we cover it....subheading: Proximity. A local event of significant impact on the community is as important or more important than a national event with little local impact.

--"The reason, of course, is the ratings. TV stations and newspapers are, first and foremost, businesses, and it is this fact that accounts for much of their content. Editors and news directors are well aware of the public's seemingly unquenchable thirst for UFO information..."--

We'll discuss ratings and especially "sweeps week" shortly but for now we'll note in passing that no one in UFO research has ever attempted or made any type of profit from their activities. Everyone in UFO research is dedicated solely to the expansion of knowledge and makes no effort to make money from that. No UFO researcher has ever colored or shaded the facts, altered or

withheld information to make their work more interesting and more 'inexplicable'.

As for the public's "seemingly unquenchable thirst...." it seems pretty quenched. The only show to regularly feature UFO reports, *Sightings* had to move from FOX to a U.S. cable channel. Why? The ratings stunk, it was cancelled, then picked up for another run (in a smaller market). Unsolved Mysteries used to do the odd UFO bit, but the public decided the Mysteries could stay unsolved. To the best of my knowledge, Unsolved Mysteries has also been cancelled.

And while I personally love the X-Files, and its a darling with the critics, the cruel reality is it does break into the weekly Top Ten, but its more consistently a Top 20 show. Not bad...but.

Next the article tells three stories of reporters contacting MUFON about UFO's. The first anecdote, if it was a report on a sighting would be thrown out by any UFO researcher as far too anecdotal without enough fact. We're told the MUFON State Section Director in El Paso, Texas was contacted by a reporter wanting a quick interview for a three part news series on UFO's. In an off-the-record meeting they learned the reporter had been assigned the story by his news directors (what a surprise), the news director wasn't particularly interested in UFO's (should have been losing sleep over them) and that next week was sweeps week so ratings were the reason the station was doing the series. And each segment would be two to three minutes long.



Michael J. Woods

The State Section Director is quoted as being amazed at the lack of professionalism of the reporter, for not having done research before daring to disturb the constant struggle to reveal the truth that the State Section Director is engaged in.

We're never told who the reporter is or what station they work for.

I will say that any news director who assigns a series a week before it goes to air is an idiot...if it happened that way. But the TV station I work at here in Toronto, the largest independent station in the country, also does special series during ratings periods...and those are assigned well in advance. It can take a week to EDIT a half decent three part series.

As for two to three minutes per segment, well....most local newscasts run thirty minutes. Take away the commercials, the chit-chat happy talk, the weather and the sports (and entertainment if the line-up goes that way) and you're lucky if you get 12 minutes of news in a news show. They were talking two to three minutes per segment or one-sixth to one QUARTER of the entire news segment. Right in there with Zipper Willy at the White House and Mother Theresa's last gasp. No doubt the author feels the entire show should have been dedicated to UFO's.

So I guess this article tells us the news director at the local CBS affiliate in El Paso, Texas is incompetent.

And in their incompetent manner they decide their viewers want to know more about UFO's, probably in general and any local incidents. But instead of spending two or three working days reading the proper books, this reporter contacts an organization that was supposedly founded to uncover and spread the truth about the UFO phenomena....and runs into a brick wall. MUFON in its infinite wisdom declines to participate. After all, the reporter knew nothing about the subject. MUFON certainly has more important things to do than educate a reporter....evidently because in its brilliance it doesn't realize that reporter stands proxy for 100-thousand or more people (dependent on audience and market size and share, or publication circulation)

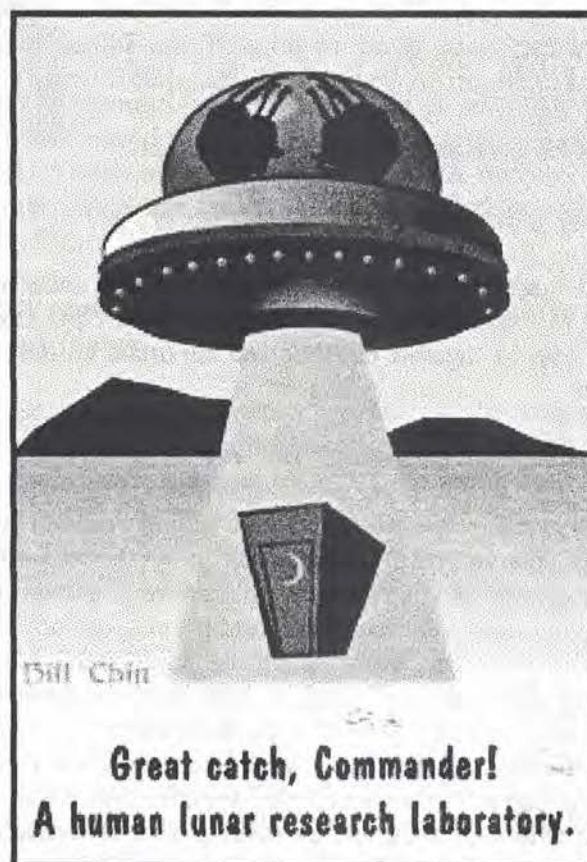
And while the State Section Director is being amazed at the lack of knowledge of this reporter, can we ask how much the SSD knows about local crime, or local politics or whatever that reporter covers on a more regular basis. Perhaps he might be amazed at the SSD's lack of knowledge.

Next in "Handling the News Media" we're given a five line anecdote, telling us the International Director of MUFON was contacted by an un-named reporter at an un-named newspaper (Picture that as a UFO report: We have a sighting but I won't tell you where or who saw it) who wanted an interview and information on the Gulf Breeze case.

"He knew absolutely nothing about the events of Gulf Breeze, says Walt, even though Pensacola is just a few mile across the bay. He didn't even know who Ed Walter was."

Sure, no way a reporter is going to tap a few keys on his terminal and call up his own papers morgue on local UFO stories. No way he'd pose like he'd never heard of Ed Walters, to see how the person being interviewed reacts to Ed Walters name or to see if the statements being made by an influential person like the International Director of MUFON were in any way contradictory to early statements made by him or his organization.

Then we got a heart-warming story of a good reporter, who rolls over, plays dead and writes a warm and fuzzy feature just in time to promote a UFO lecture. In that, we get our first REAL idea of what this supposed journalist now expects reporters to do when they deal with UFO stories. Write



exactly what MUFON wants or you are the enemy. No? Did you read the whole article.

"The difference between these two cases of media contact serves as a good lesson for MUFON members who may not have experience in dealing with the press."

They serve as a lesson all right. They teach us the author can't add. He cited three examples...two bad, one good.

The grand finale of the piece was a ten step program on how to handle the media. It's better labeled How to make sure you get very little media exposure and what little coverage you get is hostile.

The first point:, appoint a spokesperson, direct all media enquiries to them is the only one that makes sense. One spokesperson means the organization speaks with a single clear voice. Always better to be soloist than just another voice in the UFO choir.

2--"seek out reporters who are interested in and knowledge about the subject..."

Great idea. But how do you identify which reporters are interested in and knowledgeable about UFO's until they've reported on the subject? If you're MUFON, they contacted you before they went to air or print. If you followed the suggestions in the article, you probably alienated them.

(Is that a Freudian slip or just a really bad pun?)

3--"Media contact is optional...."

Yes and that's a two way street. The media is under no obligation to contact MUFON for comment on a UFO story no matter how all together big-time and important it believes itself to be.

3--"Remember that anything you say to a reporter is quotable....For that reason, many reporters will attempt to strike up a casual conversation without telling you that you are being interviewed."—Picture that one. A television reporter shows up at your office, camera in tow, sits on the corner of your desk and casually strikes up a conversation. You, being brain dead, don't realize the bright light, video camera and gibbering idiot posed on your desk constitute an interview and admit to sexual trysts on-board a UFO with Elvis. Or better still. You're at work and the phone rings. You answer and a total stranger, who doesn't identify him or her self or who they work for, try striking up a conversation with you over the phone. The talk soon turns to UFO's and of

course, you don't wonder WHY a total stranger has phoned you up to chat about UFO's and you spill the Elvis secret.

3--"...it is in your best interest to consider every news person as an adversary, for he is capable of making you look extremely foolish."

This is the single, dumbest piece of advice in this entire, ill-considered article. For fifteen years I have been a working journalist. Not in some ivory tower, but in the trenches. Before the sun comes up on January 2nd, I'll be in the station, writing the news for the most popular morning show in Toronto and I can guarantee you that if I call someone for information on a story, no matter what that story is, and the person on the other end treats me as an adversary they will find they get unsympathetic treatment on the initial story...and I'll likely keep looking into them because when a cold call gets a hostile reaction most news people's first reaction is to ask "What are they covering up." In MUFON's case, it could be they're covering up the fact they don't know much.

Be assured, if you deal with the media on a hostile basis all you'll get out of it is hostile coverage. And you are within your rights and SHOULD refuse to do an interview if you feel uncomfortable. But if you refuse to be interviewed, don't bitch later because you weren't involved. And don't be surprised if the media doesn't ever call back. Why waste the time? Deadlines are tight.

4-- I've no major arguments with this section...but again, remember, the media runs on deadlines. Sometimes there just isn't time for a pre-interview meeting.

5--"Remember, reporters use people to get a story that will sell newspapers or get ratings. Their own interests come first, not telling the truth."

This provides us with a great deal of insight into the ethics and morality the author brought to his former occupation...but little as to how real reporters work. Reporters in print worry about story placement and by-lines, broadcast reporters worry about how much air-time their stories get...but they don't worry about ratings or newspaper sales. That's the worry of the managing editor or the news director. As much as anything else, this shows how little the author knows about the news business. And putting their own interests before the truth would also be a very accurate way of describing an awful lot of UFO researchers.

6--"realize that even though they interview you for 20 minutes, they may only use a 10 or 20 second film clip of the

most sensational statements you make. It will be totally out of context and could make you look foolish.--"

If the author would care to repeat that last sentence outside, he'll have a fight on his hands. I don't mean verbal. This sentence states, as fact, that no matter who you are, your interview will run out of context. This approaches libel/slander (depends: is this article considered published, or broadcast. In a sense it's both.) It would be just as accurate to say, from a journalists point of view. "Don't bother interviewing MUFON. They all have three teeth and live in tar paper shacks or trailer parks."

7--This one's pretty clear cut. In essence, don't lie. You can't prove, even to a believer like me, there was a crash at Roswell. (Yes, I think there was one, too. But you can't prove it.) You don't know if the object reported was from outer space, inner space or space-for-rent so don't guess.

8--Here's a real head shaker. *"If you hold public meetings, ask if there are media reps present, then tell them the meeting is off-the-record or have them leave."* Try to remember that reporters are members of the public too. They have the right to attend a public meeting. I can't believe anyone, in anyway associated with MUFON would encourage secrecy as a way of uncovering secrets. Kicking a reporter out of a public meeting might make you feel important but its likely to have one of two effects. 1.) Your organization will be completely ignored until such time as a saucer lands at City Hall and invites only your organization on-board. 2.) An in-depth, entirely hostile examination of your little puddle of UFO research. Likely include in-depth interviews with the biggest Space Cadets in your local group. Probably end up denying you ever saw Close Encounters, let alone admit you have an interest in UFO's.

9--This is funny. *"If you're having a guest lecture, arrange for them to appear during local sweeps week, then offer to co-produce a UFO segment for a local news director, centered on your guest."*

Yeah, right. First off, and again a demonstration of how little the author knows about the news business...sweeps week is actually sweeps month. During the four week period, any two of the four weeks will be a 'hot' week, i.e. a week when the audience numbers are actually measured. The numbers determine the advertising rates. No one actually

knows which of the weeks are 'hot'...but information leaks...usually as the 'hot' week starts...not in advance.

And if you have a need to have someone laugh in your face, take your UFO group down to the local TV station and offer to co-produce a news series.

Unless you are active in the business, you honestly wouldn't know how to start a news series, let alone produce an entire one, shaped and slanted to fit your upcoming lecturer. If you do know a news director dumb enough, send me his name. I'd be interested to know if they'd willingly repeat the experience.

Want some real tips for dealing with the media? Try these:
Be honest. Don't pretend to know more than you do.

Nothing wrong with "I don't know" as an answer to any question. There are no stupid questions, just stupid answers. And the media doesn't need to take clips out of context to make people look dumb. Most manage on their own without extra help.

Stick to the facts of the specific story. Don't volunteer too many cross-reference stories...they can't all be checked and can just confuse things.

Think, talk, act local. If you're talking to TV, remember, without pictures or videotape there is very little reason for a UFO story. (Unless, of course, it lands at City Hall. In Buffalo, it still wouldn't be reported unless the inhabitants were robbed or the saucer caught fire.)

Don't want to look foolish on camera? Don't act or say anything foolish.

Talking about alien-human hybrids or the ever-popular underground alien bases might be great fun at a convention, but lay that one on a reporter who's just come from a drug-related murder scene to interview you and you'll soon see them rolling their eyes, checking their watches and wondering how long before you're hauled away.

Even though common sense has become one of the rarest substances on this planet, if you use a little you can come through a media interview, with your pride and credibility intact, having provided some much-needed publicity to a very deserving topic. Follow the advice contained in Handling the News Media and you'll find yourself manhandled and mutilated by the news machine.

UFO's are real. It's our job to prove it and get the word out. Building walls between the research community and the media is the surest way to ensure our real adversaries, those who engage in cover-up and distortion, will win and the truth be buried. Let's not throw dirt on the people who are helping to unearth the big secret.

- Michael J. Woods

FROM FOLEY'S LIBRARY.....

BY
C. R. FOLEY

FLYING SAUCERS AND THE U.S. AIR FORCE (Van Nostrand 1960)

Lt. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker, United States Air Force

"...experts feel that the flying saucer era is coming to an end" LT. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker

Reasoned speculation contends that the U.S. government has attempted to quell public interest in Unidentified Flying Objects since the 1940s. By 1959 the Robertson Panel's anti-UFO pronouncement and the infamous revision of Ruppelt's *Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* for example, had convinced many that this government was then solely engaged in debunking UFO reports.

Further evidence of this effort appeared with the publication of *Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force* by LT. Col. Lawrence J. Tacker in December 1960. Tacker was a decorated combat veteran with 19 years service with the United States Air Force (USAF). At the time of writing the above noted work he was Chief of the Magazine and Book Branch, Office of Information, Office of the Secretary of the Air Force, Washington, D.C.

In 1976 Paris Flammonde wrote that Tacker's book was one of three works approved by the USAF for public distribution. The other works were Ruppelt's *Report on Unidentified Flying Objects* (1956) and the Condon Committee's *Scientific Study of Unidentified Flying Objects* (1968). Indeed, Tacker's book bears the pronouncement 'The Official Air Force Story' on the dust jacket as well as having it's forward written by Thomas D. White, (then) Chief of Staff, USAF.

By 1960 significant pressure from civilian saucer groups and the public had been brought to bear on U.S. Congressmen. The Air Force was working to avoid congressional hearings on the subject. Tacker made a number of radio and television appearances ostensibly to promote his book, however, he was also operating as an Air Force spokesman who was defending Air Force policy on the subject. On July 15th 1960 Air Force personnel (including Tacker) had attended a briefing chaired by Congressman Richard Smart of the House Armed Forces Committee. Although Smart believed that the USAF was withholding

vital information on UFOs from the public, the Air Force was successful in preventing open hearings on the subject matter. Tacker then continued his media tour, hoping to put an end to the UFO controversy.

On December 5th 1960, Tacker appeared as a guest on NBC's *Today Show* and said that he wrote the book because he "...felt the Air Force was being set upon by Major Keyhoe, NICAP and other hobby groups who believe in space ships as an act of pure faith". Major Donald E. Keyhoe (USMC Retired) was the Director of the National Investigations Committee on Aerial Phenomena (NICAP) and was also a guest on this show. During the broadcast Keyhoe challenged Tacker's defence of Air Force UFO policy by asking detailed probing questions. Host Dave

Garroway also asked a series of pointed questions in an attempt to have Tacker qualify his position. This exchange generated numerous phone calls and letters to NBC from those who were critical of Tacker and Air Force UFO policy. On a previous broadcast, Keyhoe had been stung by network censors who muted the audio portion of a 1958 telecast when he departed from his script (Armstrong Circle Theatre-CBS). Network officials panicked when Keyhoe began talking about secret USAF documents that could prove the existence of space ships. In particular, Keyhoe was discussing the so called *Estimate of the Situation* (1948), and Major Dewey



Fournet's 1952 *Intelligence Analysis of UFO Manoeuvres*, drawing largely from Ruppelt's 1956 work. Much of his *Today Show* assault on Tacker was based on the position that he had adopted for the 1958 broadcast. Of note, is the fact that CBS would later admit that they had censored Keyhoe under Air Force direction, (Keyhoe, 1960).

With regards to *Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force*, Tacker wrote that "This book had to be written. Because I know the situation, I must state emphatically that the U.S.A.F. is not withholding information on the subject from the general public". Unfortunately, rather than alleviate public concerns regarding the UFO phenomena, Tacker had generated more interest in the subject, as he was viewed as an Air Force "puppet" by Ufologists, and that his media engagements failed to have the desired effect with the general public.

Of further note is the fact that in his book, Tacker capsuled 13 years of USAF investigation of the UFO phenomena in just 87 pages of text. Approximately 20 of these pages reproduced crank letters that the Air Force had received largely from the lunatic fringe. The following quotes are reproduced from some of these letters; "Please send me the man's address who said he was from the planet Venus", and, "The Master Aetherius speaks to Earth from Venus". Another writer replied that he knew that Venus had 7 oceans because George Adamski had said so! Those interested in such fatuous material, should consult Bill Adler's *Letters to the Air Force on UFOs* (Dell 1967).

Tacker completed his work by reproducing copies of official documents and some news releases totalling another 70 pages.

Chapter 6, 'Listen to the Experts', is comprised largely of negative comments from Donald Menzel, Richard Horner, Willy Ley, J. Allen Hynek and Jesse Grenstein. I found Ley's commentary on Flying Saucers both interesting and extremely amusing; "...the Flying Saucer epidemic seems to have run its course in the same manner as many epidemics caused by bacteria. A few are immune and are treated with sneers by those who have caught it; immunity seems to be unfair in an undefinable manner. After a while most of the patients recover but there are a number of hopeless cases".

In chapter 7, 'The Official Air Force Position', Tacker responded to a number of common challenges to USAF saucer policy. These responses included an opinion rendered on the Twining Letter of September 23rd 1947 and also of the *Estimate of the Situation* (1948).

With respect to the Twining Letter, (which Tacker failed to properly identify) he reports that the USAF had issued no report or document "which states that the so called Flying Saucers are real". Although correct from a literal standpoint, this response is misleading as the term 'Flying Saucer' was not used in the Twining Letter. Twining had used the term "Flying Discs" to describe "The phenomenon reported (as) real and not visionary or Fictitious". Reporting on their operating characteristics Twining further stated that some of their manoeuvres "must be considered evasive", (Fawcett-Greenwood 1981).

Tacker also stated that the so called *Estimate of the Situation* (1948) had never existed. This is incorrect as Ruppelt reported seeing the document and even described its appearance. Dr. J. Allen Hynek had also verified its existence to David Jacobs in a February 1971 interview.

Although I found Tacker's book biased and that it also contained many (key) factual reporting errors, it was not without some redeeming qualities. For example, chapter 5, 'It's Easy To Be Fooled', contains some interesting and worthwhile reading on a host of natural phenomena that observers often mistake as being unexplained, (except in a "space ship" context). Also of interest is the fact that Tacker reproduced *Air Force Regulation 200-2* and a *USAF Technical Information* sheet on alleged UFO sightings.

Needless to say, *Flying Saucers and the U.S. Air Force* was not well received by the UFO community and one will find few references to it in the literature. Indeed, even Jerome Clark's exhaustive and authoritative 3 volume reference work, *The UFO Encyclopedia*, devotes little text to the volume, though states that Tacker's book is "largely forgotten". Nonetheless, Tacker's book has become a highly prized collector's item, however, this status largely reflects the work's value as a "commodity" so to speak, rather than it being an important work on the subject. From a literary standpoint, this work is only of interest as an historical curiosity.



In The Next Issue of TCU...

Jan Aldrich on some of his Project 1947 findings

&

Clay Foley looks at "The most sought-after 'mute' book..." *Mystery Stalks The Prairie*, Robert Girard, 1994

From the InterNet & World Wide Web

IS THIS THE REAL THING?

THE MOST AUTHENTIC ALIEN IMAGE EVER

From Whitley Strieber's 'Communion' Homepage
<http://www.artbell.com/art/aliens.html>

This is the most authentic looking photograph of an apparent alien that I have ever seen. The reason that I feel this



is that it seems to reveal anatomical structures around the black eye-covers that I have observed but intentionally never reported anywhere. In addition, the high level of reflectivity in the eyes that appears

here is among the most startling things about face-to-face contact with these people. These eyes appear far more reflective than normal. In the flesh, this extremely bizarre effect takes a lot of getting used to.

Whether this is a model or not, it is terribly authentic, so authentic that I believe that it can be used to acclimatize oneself to the actual grays, which is not easy to do you wake up in the middle of the night with one of them peering into your face.

Date: Sat, 23 Nov. 1996 12:31:35 -0400
To: updates@globalserve.net
From: jvif@spacelab.net (John Velez)
Subject: Brazil UFO circa1991

Hi Errol, hi all,

I was at Budds studio the other day and came across some of the most remarkable UFO video footage I've ever seen. One of the things I find so 'remarkable' is the fact that this particular UFO is identical to the UFO that was captured by the security cameras at Nellis Airforce Base here in the USA in 1995. (Clips were shown on *Sightings*) One of our esteemed resident skeptics on the list once asked, "Why isn't the same UFO ever photographed more than once" well my friends, here it is! I can't remember the URL for the site that has the Nellis photos if someone could post it I (and I'm sure others) would be grateful.

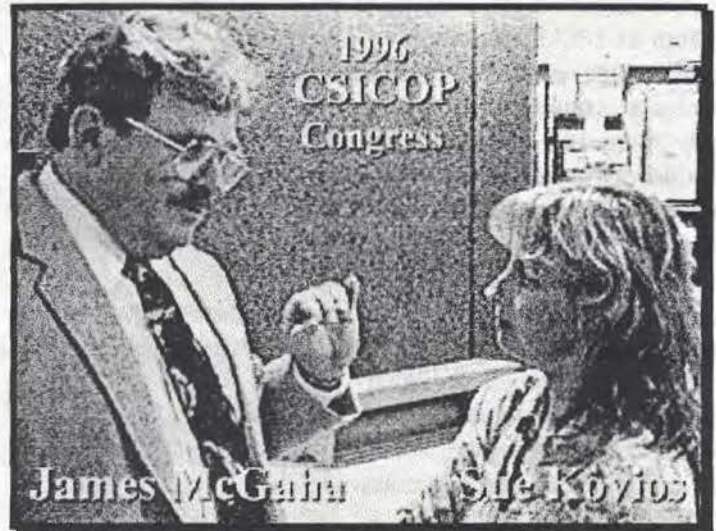
The single frame capture that I've posted here was taken from a Brazilian newscast that reported that, the object remained in a stationary position for over an hour-and-a-half winking on and off in the most unbelievable patterns before disappearing as mysteriously as it had appeared. The UFO was videotaped over the city of Sao Paolo in late 1991. The rest of the frame captures I made can be viewed at the Intruders Foundation website.



<http://www.spacelab.net/~jvif/bhhp.html>

There is a great deal more footage on this video, I'm working hard on processing the images for the web and will have them posted ASAP.

John Velez



CSICOP UFO 'specialist' and retired US Air Force pilot, James McGaha shows editor Sue Kovios what he knows about UFOs

MUFON Ontario General Meetings
are held on the last Wednesday of
every month
at 175 St. Clair Avenue West
(at Avenue Road)
starting at 7:30 pm.